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A NEW FOOD PLANT RECORD FOR *ATALOPEDES CAMPESTRIS* (BOISDUVAL) (HESPERIIDAE)

Atalopedes campestris (Boisduval) is a common skipper found in the new world from Canada to Ecuador and northern Brazil (Evans, 1955, A catalogue of the American Hesperiidae, the British Museum, London). Host plant records for the larval stages of *A. campestris* include several grass species: 1) Bermudagrass, *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. (Klots, 1951, Field guide to the butterflies, Houghton-Mifflin, Co.; Warren & Roberts, 1956, J. Kans. Entomol. Soc. 29:139–41; Harris, 1972, Butterflies of Georgia, Univ. Oklahoma Press); 2) St. Augustinegrass, *Stenotaphrum secundatum* (Walter) Kuntze (Howe, 1975, Butterflies of North America, Doubleday & Company, Inc.); 3) large crabgrass, *Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Scop.; and 4) saltgrass, *Distichlis spicata* (L.) Greene (Tietz, 1972, An index to the described life histories, early stages, and hosts of Macrolepidoptera of the continental United States and Canada, Allyn Mus. Entomol., Sarasota, FL).

Several "tent" structures typical to grass and sedge feeding Hesperiinae were observed on biotypes of Cogongrass, *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Beauv. on 28 September 1984 at Stoneville, MS. Two larvae and one pupa were found, and from these, two male and one female *A. campestris* adults emerged on 5 and 10 October. Additional larvae and "tents" were observed on *I. cylindrica* biotypes collected from Alabama, Mississippi (Patterson, 1980, Proc. So. Weed Sci. Soc. 33:251) and Iraq (Al-Juboory & Hassaway, 1980, Weed Sci. 28:324–26).

These observations not only establish a new host plant record for *A. campestris* but indicate that this skipper should be evaluated for its potential as a biological control agent against *I. cylindrica*. Biological controls are certainly needed for this weedy native of Indo-Malaysia. It is an aggressive, rhizomatous perennial weed, ranking as the world's seventh worst weed (Holm et al., 1977, The World's worst weeds, The University Press of Hawaii). Since its introduction between 1910 and 1920 (Patterson, 1980, Weed Sci. 28:735–740), it has become a pernicious weed of non-cultivated areas in the southeastern United States.

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SPECIMENS OF *CALLOPHRYS RUBI* L. (LYCAENIDAE) FROM FIJI— TRANSPLANTED COLONY OR ONE-TIME OCCURRENCE?

While studying specimens of worldwide *Callophrys*-related taxa in the British Museum (Natural History) in 1983, I located two specimens of *C. rubi* L. in unincorporated material of the Adams Bequest, which bore labels indicating capture in Fiji in 1904. Given the oddity of these data on specimens of a butterfly generally distributed from the British Isles eastward through Soviet Asia (Higgins & Riley, 1970, A field guide to the butterflies of Britain and Europe, Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston; Johnson, 1986, A revision of the Callophryina of the world with phylogenetic and biogeographic analyses, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., in press), the specimens were photographed (Fig. 1). Robinson (1975, Macrolepidoptera of Fiji and Rotuma, Classey, London) does not list *C. rubi* from